MIDDLE OF 53 BC

CONSULS WERE FINALLY ELECTED

significant that in the civil wars that followed, the Gauls remained loyal to Caesar. The cruelty shown to defeated rebels, however, was a serious blot on Caesar's reputation; but he surely did not intend to turn these people over to be led by Roman governors of the old type and robbed by Roman loan sharks. Gradually, the Gauls were Romanized, the Latin language and Roman customs as well as laws spreading nearly everywhere in Gaul. Many Italians went further to settle in the following years.

Caesar realized that he had to complete his conquest before the end of his term of office as pro-consul, and that, now that all revolts were put down, he could afford to be lenient to win over the Gauls completely. The tribes were left largely free to govern themselves and to raise in their own way the very moderate tribute imposed. NO LAND WAS CONFISCATED. Many chieftains and prominent men were given Roman citizenship, as was a whole legion of Gauls enrolled in the Roman army. The welder Gauls were encouraged to enlist in the Roman service. It is

every attack from within and without. When the relief Army was beaten off, Vercingetorix surrendered to save the lives of his troops. He was sent to Rome in chains and eventually executed.

The following year a few more rebellious tribes were subdued and one fortress that held out was taken. All the survivors of the garrison had their RIGHT hands cut off before being turned adrift – the Romans were masters in psychological warfare.

Siege of Alesia (15)
52BC - 2nd 3rd Gallic War (1)
Caesar's Gallic Wars.

After his cavalry scent south Vercingetorix, Caesar hurries and besieged Vercingetorix and the Gallic army in the fortified hill fortress of ALESIA. There he had his soldiers build two lines of trenches and ramparts, one facing inward to hold the besieged in check, and the other outward against the Gallic army of relief, numbering about 250,000, that came at their leader's summons. The Romans were in a desperate situation besieging one Gallic army and being themselves besieged by another, but they resisted

53 BC (June)

This yr produced a decisive shift in the balance of power. Crassus, old for his age of 60 and rather deaf intended to victimize the Iranian Kingdom of Parthia. Crassus had invaded Mesopotamia without pretext or declaration of war. In June 53 BC he suffered the worst disaster to Roman arms for a hundred and fifty years. He, his younger son Publius and 3/4 th of his 40,000 men were killed

this was another end to the
forces keeping Pompey and
Caesar separated

53BC (Early)

Caesar called a general Conference at Amiens early in 53BC. Many northern & central tribes stayed away. Caesar moved his HQ and the whole meeting of chiefs to LUTETIA (Paris). Thereupon, the Carnutes and Senones rapidly submitted. The Treviri, deprived of their leader were crushed by LABIENUS Caesar, after crossing the Rhine again first isolated the EBURONES & then started to clobber them out. AMBIORIX himself escaped. He & his 4

faithful attendents got away, Acco, Chief of the Senones was caught

In Autumn 53 BC, the Gaulish princes were summoned to join Caesar at Rheims capital of the Remi, they were obliged to watch execution of Acco in ancient Roman manner. He was stripped, tied by the head in a wooden fork, beaten to death with rods & decapitated

Winter 53/52 BC

Caesar set out as usual towards Alps to hold winter assizes & intensify his wealth in Rome. The enormous Gaulish wealth he was now coming to possess enabled him to convey heavy bribes to Roman officials and Candidates in the interest of helping them with their expenses. As Caesar & the Conservatives battled one another, bribery for the elections of 53 BC was so intense that the rate of interest

suddenly rose from four to eight per cent.

53 BC

Crassus died